

# KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed and Sold by JOHN and FIELDING BRADFORD, at their PRINTING OFFICE in Main Street where subscriptions at 18¢ per An. Advertisements for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition - Advertisements of no more length than breadth, are inserted for 3¢ the first time and 2¢ each time after and longer ones in proportion.

## JUST OPENED

AND FOR SALE AT THOMAS JANUARY'S store in Lexington nearly op. the Court house and one door above Alexander & James Parkers

SUPERFINE Broad & Narrow Cloths,

Goldbroys, Fustians & jeans,

Calico,

Morrens & Durants,

Hill Linnen,

Apron check,

Silk handkerchiefs,

White and black Gaze,

Thread & sewing Silk,

Mens Shoes,

Mens & womens Gloves,

Bibles and writing paper,

Fine & coarse Combs,

Iron Stands,

Pen & couteau Knives,

Wool Cards,

Cumberland Cotton,

Coppers & Rosin,

8d Nails,

Chisels and Augers,

Queens ware,

and a general assortment of castles, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention

## FOR SALE

FIFTY THOUSAND

ACRES of valuable land situated on the following water-courses viz. twenty five thousand acres on the waters of Cumberland river within the Bounds reserved for the continental Officers and Soldiers of this State, and twenty five thousand acres lying on the waters of Duck, Elk and Tennessee rivers, and several other navigable water courses falling into the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The subscriber thinks it unnecessary with regard to its Situation, Soil, & Timber, to be very particular in his description as he imagines the purchaser would previous to any contract be desirous of seeing the land. Indisputable titles will be made the purchaser, and eight years credit will be given from the time of making the titles, no interest will be requested for the first four years. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms and be sworn the land by applying to

ELIJAH ROBERTSON.

Nathville January. 21, 1788

b29

STRAYED from the subscribers plantation near the Surveyors Office (Fayette) a two year old dark bay, or rather brown stone horse, has a small star in his forehead, two or three white feet, is well blooded, and a bay filly the same age, has a very small star, and one white foot: also a yearling horse colt, a bay, neither of them are docked or branded, they went off with a small gray mare, she was a stray and had on a good bell. Any person who will take up the three first mentioned strays, and bring them home or secure so that they be recovered shall be handsomely rewarded.

April 29 1788.

H. MARSHALL

WHEREAS we passed three bonds to Reuben Proctor to the amount of £104.8 dated some time about the 20th of March last, to be discharged in certain species of property and carpenters work: in consideration of the said Proctor making us a deed in Fee Simple to four hundred acres of land lying in the county of Bourbon: and as said Proctor has left this district in a clandestine manner without complying with his engagements to us: We hereby forewarn all persons taking an assignment of the said bonds as we are determined not to discharge them until we get a title to the land.

3537  
April 21, 1788.

THOMAS HAMILTON  
SAMUEL HINDMAN.

REUBEN PROCTOR has my note whereon is due one cow or steer and one cow the consideration for which I gave it is land in Bourbon county, for which I have received no title, the note is fugitive to be made over to some of his confederates, as it is reported he is run off, for which I gave this public caution to prevent any person from taking an assignment of said obligation, as I will pay no part till all the land for which it was given is secured to me in fee simple clear of disputes

April 21, 1788

JAMES ARBERT.

## FOUR DOLLARS

REWARD

STRAYED from Mr. M'Falls near Lexington the 1st day of January last, a dark bay horse about fourteen hands high, ten years old, branded on the near shoulder K & O and on the near buttock 1 G with an S over them, his mane hangs to the near side, no white remembered except some saddle spots. Whoever secures said horse that the owner may have him again shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought to my house near Danville or to Capt. John Smith in Lexington, paid by

April 22, 1788

JOSEPH KARSCHWILER.

BEING appointed an agent by col Richard James of the county of Cumberland a d f t e of Virginia, for the purpose of attending to the valuation of certain lands contra ted for between the said James and a Mr William Morrowther, of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia; I give this public notice that I shall in behalf of the said James, proceed on the third day of June next to call on the Gent. referred to in the articles of their agreement in order to have the valuation on the aforesaid lands settled, when Mr Morrowther or his agent is requested to meet me at Danville. 3537 RICHARD ARBERT.

April 22, 1788.

A. P. RICHARD JAMES.

STRAYED from Capt. John Fowlers about Christmas last, a small bay horse, four years old this spring, has a small star in his forehead, long tail and hanging mane, branded on the near shoulder A on the near buttock I B, on the off shoulder I S and on the off buttock a flower de luce. Whoever delivers said horse to me in Lexington, or Mr. Tho. West at Bourbon court-house, shall receive Three Dollars Reward.

JAMES WILKINSON.

Louisville March 17, 1788.

BY Authority from the Honourable the Executive of the State of Virginia, (being duly admitted thereto) the duties of Notary Public, for the district of Kentucky, will be to those applying performed by,

BENJ. JOHNSON.

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED from Mr. Kouders about four miles from this place a bay horse about fourteen hands and an inch high eight years old no brand hanging mane and a large bushy tail, some saddle spots, shod all round, the hair is worn off his sides with the stirrup leathers, and when he moves generally one of his hind legs cracks, whoever takes up said horse and brings him to me in Lexington shall receive the above reward.

Lexington April 29 1788

JOHN GOUDY

## FOR SALE

A tract of land containing 1400 acres on the waters of the north fork of Licking, lying on the road from Lanesboro to the lower blue ticks; being Mays settlement and preemption and includes Mays lick, good bonds on persons in this district or on persons in the Eastern part of Virginia will be received in payment, and I will warrant the title.

at 1/30

HARRY INNES

Messrs. Printers,

I have seen in your paper, No. 33 an Advertisement, signed by a certain Arthur M'Nickle, holding forth to the public that I was run off, but my presence will prove to the contrary; he also refused paying a draught I drew on him which was justly due, this will caution the public against dealing with such a scoundrel as he is, the said M'Nickle pretends that he is a stone mason, but his trade is a swaver.

EDWARD M'FARLAN.

I have for sale at my house a large quantity of dry garnered salt, which I will sell for cash, at two Dollars per bushell.

ANNIE CHRISTIAN

Lincoln, April 8, 1788. 3537

## RED BIRD

A wonderful blooded horse, will and this son at the subscribers house in Lexington, his price thirty shillings cash, or 200lb of merchantable tobacco, or 300lb of pork, to be delivered in Lexington, on or before the 20th day of October next.

REDBIRD was got by Fearnought and reported a roge, his dam was a Janus, called slow and sure, his grand dam was creeping Kate, so well known on the continent for her swiftness and high blood.

JOHN M'NAIR.

I BEG leave to inform my clients, that Capt. T. Marshall will attend to their business in my absence, and respectfully.

April 29. 1788.

H. MARSHALL



Messrs. Bradfords,

AMONG the numberless privileges which free Citizens enjoy, the liberty of the press is perhaps one of the greatest; open to all parties, but influenced by none, would not be an improper Motto for your paper; If so far, how comes it to pass that a piece lately offered for public investigation has been suppressed; it is not the price or performance of the author which I would wish to see, I am as heartily tired of the scandaous, low and unmanly contest as any man; But I am alarmed first, at the consequence, the fatal tendency which this precedent, might authorise; while the press is under the direction, fear, or influence of one part of the community, what has the other not to dread? Every free man has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public; to forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press, but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequences of his own temerity. To subject the press, to the restrictive power, of a licensor, is to subject all freedom of sentiment, to the prejudices of one man, and make him the arbitrary and infallible judge, of all controverted points, in learning, religion, government, &c.

I am sir yours &c,

CATO.

May 6, 1788,  
Messrs. Printers,

I had prepared a piece for public investigation, but upon hearing that there is a third Gentleman whose approbation is first to be had, before a piece is admitted to the press, beg the favour of you to inform me of the Gentlemen's name, and place of abode, that I may be enabled to procure a Certificate of his approbation, before I send you the piece in order to prevent a disappointment. I am yours &c.

PHILELEUTHEROS,

\*\*\*Gratitude demands our humble and unfeigned thanks to those Gentlemen who have with disinterested motives sent business to our office, and necessarily induce us to use our greatest official powers to serve and oblige them, but still always conceive ourselves justifiable in suspending or suppressing any piece which to us shall appear to have a tendency to involve us in altercations.

Alarmed that the public have taken up an idea that our press is under the restraint or influence of a single individual, and conscious of the fatal tendency such ideas will have to destroy the credit of this paper unless timely removed. We therefore have thought proper to publish two of the many addresses sent to us on this subject, and farther declaring, that this paper is, and shall ever continue open to ALL PARTIES BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE, and that each individual, shall have an equal privilege of publishing his sentiments (in becoming language) in this paper; but in case of an attack on the character of a private individual, the Printers to be indemnified by the author.

The transgression that gave rise to this publication, was the suppression of the publication of a personal piece addressed to a private Gentleman, by one who was about to leave this district, we have wrote to the author, acquainting him thereof, and shall wait his answer, before we finally determine on the suppression, or publication of said piece.

Continued from our last

SECT. VI. AND be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to any proceedings that may be had in consequence of any distress made or to be made for any rent referred and due, or which may hereafter become due, upon any demise lease, or contract whatsoever. Where any writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, has been or shall be served on any debtor, it shall be lawful for such debtor to tender to the sheriff or other officer serving the same, property to the value of the debt and costs for which such execution has issued, or may hereafter issue, which property the said sheriff or other officer shall receive and proceed to sell in like manner as is herein directed in the case of goods taken in execution upon a writ of *Capias*, and shall thereupon discharge such debtor out of custody.

SECT. VII. AND be it further enacted, That where any bond directed or permitted to be given by this act, shall be offered, an execution issued thereon, against the original obligor or obligors, and on such execution there shall be a return by the sheriff or other officer that there were no goods, or not sufficient goods of the obligor or obligors, to make the debt and costs, it shall be lawful for the clerk, who issued such execution, to issue a second execution against the assignor or assignors of such bond, for the

debt mentioned therein, or such part thereof as shall appear to be still due; on which execution there shall be similar proceedings to those in an execution against the original obligor.

SECT. VIII. AND be it further enacted, That the valuers shall be amenable to their respective county or corporation courts, and at the discretion of such courts may be deprived of their office for neglect of duty or malfeasance therein; and upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of any such valuer, the vacancy shall be supplied by new appointment of the county or corporation court in which it shall happen. When the sheriff shall under any execution have fixed the time and place for the sale of the property taken under such execution, he shall summon twelve of the commissioners appointed under this act to value the property and ascertain the sufficiency of securities, to attend at the time and place of such sale. If only two of the said commissioners attend, they shall, after the hour of two o'clock, choose one of the by-standers to assist them in such valuation; if only one of the said commissioners shall attend, he shall at the same time and in the same manner choose one of the by-standers, and they shall together choose a third to value such property as aforesaid; if no three of the said commissioners shall attend the sale shall be postponed until another day, which shall not be longer than ten days, when the same proceedings shall be had as are directed to take place on the day first appointed for the sale. The sheriff shall administer the same oaths to the persons chosen by the commissioners as are directed by this act to be administered to the commissioners by the county or corporation courts.

SECT. IX. AND be it further enacted, That all and every other act and acts, and parts of acts, coming within the purview of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SECT. X. THIS act shall continue in force for three years, and no longer.

Messrs. Bradfords,

THE freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, therefore I request your favour to insert the following piece in your paper. The same things or ideas conveyed in high flowery language is not altered in the nature of them, when spoken or wrote in a low stile.

The end of government is intended to secure to us the blessings of life, liberty and property, and the blessings of liberty, cannot be preserved but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue; and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles. If you adhere to justice, you will prefer a form of government which is best calculated to do justice to every member of the community; every man who performs any service to his country, ought to receive a reward equal to his service, for if he receives less than the true value of his labour, he is deprived of that justice which he is intitled to, according to the nature of right; and on the other hand, if a man receives more from the public than the true value of his labour, it is unjust, and tends to many bad consequences; first because it increases the burden of the public, secondly it fixes a precedent for others to receive in the like proportion for their services, and thus a small error, is multiplied, until it becomes very great and thirdly when once a custom is introduced, of giving the officers of government too much, it has a tendency to encourage extravagance generally, which is apt to coincide with the natural haughtiness of the human heart, and when those officers are supported extravagantly by the public, it will be an encouragement to live more extravagant than they otherwise would, and the result of this will of course be led more or less to follow their example, and so from one associate to another, until a great part of the community is considerably moved from that moderation, temperance and frugality, which is necessary for a free people; and fourthly, if the government of Kentucky is filled with a great number of officers, and those officers to have high salaries the state of Kentucky will not be able to support itself, and of course must be reduced to a state of bankruptcy, but perhaps you will say it is necessary to give high salaries to procure men of the greatest abilities to fill those offices of state, as some of those are Gentlemen of the law, who makes a great profit by pleading at the bar, this I conceive to be no good reason, because those Gentlemen ought not to have more than what is equal to their service, then it would be as agreeable to them to act in some other office as to plead law, I am clear in opinion, that some of the lawyers fees are too high, and it is better to correct one error than to let it continue to be a means of in-

producing ten more. If more money is in the treasury than will pay all the demands on the state, it would not be very inconsistent with justice to give a bounty to the manufacturers, as their business carried on properly, is of much essential benefit to the community. It is said a legislature of one house of representatives is best to be elected by all free men of age, because a majority of the people may not be freeholders, and if it was freeholders only which were to vote, one half of the men in the state, might have no voice in the laws which were to govern them. The representation ought to be by numbers and not by counties, because it is men they represent and not land, (if Territory was to be represented a man holding one thousand acres of land, ought to have ten votes, when another holding one hundred acres, ought to have only one vote in the election for Delegates). Every Representative, ought to Represent the same number of men, or as near the given number as may conveniently be ascertained, otherwise one member, which represents five hundred men in the Legislature, ought to have two votes, when another member who represents two hundred and fifty, ought to have only one vote, for unless every constituent has an equal representation in the Legislature, it cannot be said he hath equal Liberty. The more equal the Government is balanced, the better it will be for the general good of the whole, and if there was as many districts as delegates, and each district to send one delegate, elections would be more pure and convenient, and the people would be more fairly represented, because there may be counties which hath inhabitants inconvenient to the place of holding elections, which will prevent their attendance; and if they were to attend, it might be very difficult to vote when the people are very numerous, and thus one thousand men might carry an election, against twelve hundred. The interest of men in the same county in some cases are opposite to each other, owing to their situation. The laws enacted by one house of representatives may be examined by the judges of the supreme court and attorney General, if disapproved to send their objections to the house, to reconsider it, and if two thirds are in favour, it might become a law, this would be as good a check as that of a senate, and less expensive to the state; without some check a member might take the opportunity of the most favourable time and get a law passed by a bare majority, to answer some private purpose, reverse to public good, is not a Governor and two councillors as fully sufficient for the executive department, as one judge and two assistant judges for the judiciary in the General court, as they are sufficient for the administration of justice. They will be less expensive to the community.

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

Strayed from John McKennys on Jefferson creek the 24th of April, a sorrel mare about thirteen hands high, bald face, three white feet and legs as high as her knees, has a white ring on the off side of her body, branded on the near shoulder P, and on the near buttock T, was hopped when she went away with a girth-web furling, whoever takes up said mare and brings her to the subscriber living about three miles from Lexington, shall be intitled to the above reward.

b37 ALEXANDER MAXWELL

JUST ARRIVED

AND WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT, BY  
ALEXANDER & JAMES PARKER;  
AT THEIR STORE IN LEXINGTON,  
A LARGE AND GENERAL  
ASSORTMENT  
OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD-  
WARE AND QUEENS WARE.

BLANK DEEDS,

SUBPOENA'S  
BONDS &c. may be had at this Office.